

Original Research Paper

Bawean Island Citizens' Perception and Attitude toward the Existence of Bawean Deer (*Axis kuhlii*) and Its Habitat

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Abstract: Bawean deer (*Axis kuhlii*) is an Indonesian endemic - animal species that is categorized as Critically Endangered by IUCN and listed on Appendices I by CITES. This study aims to analyse Bawean citizens' perceptions and attitude to forest and the Bawean deer. The study was conducted by direct interviews and field observations. The respondents were determined by purposive sampling and quota sampling resulted in 191 respondents. The result indicates that the Bawean citizens have a low education level. Some of them finished education after elementary school (39.89%) and have not even completed this level 41.49%. Most of the Bawean citizens work as farmers (62.23%) and rely on the forest for their livelihoods, such as hunting for fresh meat. It is concluded that the educational background and well-being level of the Bawean citizens influence the perception of Bawean deer and wildlife reserve forest. Further, it will affect the existence and sustainability of the forest ecosystem. The citizens' attitudes towards the environment will be favourable if they have a high education level and forest supervision is held continuously.

Keywords: Attitude, Bawean Citizens', Bawean Deer, Perception, Wildlife Reverse

Introduction

Bawean Island locates at ± 150 Km from Gresik city to the north Java Sea and geographically lies on $5^{\circ}.42''$ to $5^{\circ}.53''$ North Latitude (NT) dan $112^{\circ}.34''$ to $112^{\circ}.36''$ East Longitude (EL). Bawean Island administratively belongs to level II regional autonomy of Gresik government, East Java province. The area is subdivided into two districts that are Sangkapura district at the southern area that consists of 17 villages and Tambak district at the north that consists of 13 villages. From those 30 villages, 20 of them lie close to or even adjoin forest conservation area. In Sangkapura district, there are 13 villages located near the forest area, while Tambak district provides 7. The topography of Bawean Island, generally, is hilly with altitudes of 300 to 600 m ASL. Its slope may go 5% up to 75% and its area extends over 19,742 ac (acres) consisting of 5,316 ac of rice field, 10,419 ac of dry land and paddy field, also 4,538 ac of forest conservation area consisting 3,183 ac wildlife reserve and 725 ac of sanctuary (Elmaleh *et al.*, 2007).

Forest conservation areas in Bawean Island are the Bawean deer's primary habitat (Rahman *et al.*, 2016). The Bawean deer is an Indonesian endemic deer species that has

the narrowest and minimal populating distribution area, which occurs only in Bawean Island, Gresik, East Java. The Bawean deer's population in the primary habitat are minimal in numbers, ranging about 300-400. Therefore, Bawean deer are listed into crisis or very endangered category by CITES as appendix 1 and International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN) (Semiadi *et al.*, 2008). Further, the Bawean deers is a critically endangered species (Rahman *et al.*, 2017a).

The Bawean deer population has declined and became endangered. A function shifting of the forest and the turn of tropical forest into the teak forest that decreases the bushes population causes the decline of Bawean deer's population. As a result, natural food supplies for Bawean deer decrease (Prevedello *et al.*, 2013), which is followed by the increase of the parasite infection of these animals (Nurcahyo, 2015). Further, the massive number of illegal hunting and logging by local citizens becomes the primary factor (Rahman *et al.*, 2017a).

The decline of the Bawean deer population triggers the effort to preserve the Bawean deer from extinction by establishing the wildlife reserve. The aims are to maintain existence of Bawean deer and increase the population. It is necessary to analyse the Bawean

citizen's perception of the wildlife reserve and Bawean deer's entity.

Materials and Methods

Ethical Clearance

This study has been approved and following the federal guideline of the local committee of University of Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya. The study was conducted from January 2018 until January 2019.

Locations

The research locations are villages that lie near forests which are suspected as the Bawean deer's habitat. The several areas that are used as the sampling location were Pudakit Barat, Pudakit Timur, Suari, Kumalasa, Teluk Jati Dawang, Grejeng dan Paromaan.

Data Collection

The study was conducted using survey methods. It involved a direct interview and field observation on locals to understand regarding their perception of wildfire reserve and Bawean deer. The respondent is determined using purposive and quota sampling, the ways to determine sample that utilizes particular characteristics until the targeted number.

The number of samples is determined using a formula as the follow:

$$Sample\ size = \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot N \cdot P \cdot Q}{d^2 \cdot (N - 1) + \lambda^2 \cdot P \cdot Q} \quad (1)$$

Where:

λ^2 = Chi squared where (dk = 1)

N = A number of population

d = 0.05

P and Q = 0.5.

The formula was used to determining the number of a sample from citizens/head of households who were chosen and resided at Bawean forest border. Factually, there were 650 heads of household. The probability of miscalculation was 10%. So then, the formula's outcome resulted in 191 citizens as the sample.

Questionnaire

The Bawean citizens' were interviewed and provided the questionnaire. Several questions on the questionnaire include the social economy of the local citizens (employment, monthly income, educational status); the perception of the local citizens regarding the Bawean deer existence (Bawean deer as hunted animal, its protection, mascot, livestock, availability as the individual or institutional reserve); and the perception of local citizens on wildlife reserve in Bawean Island.

Data analysis

Further, the data were tabulated as the primary data and it analyzed by correspondence test and Chi-square using SPSS 21. The probability value was 5%.

Results

Citizens' Social Economy Condition

Most of the citizens of Bawean Island work as farmers (62.33%). The rice farming, which is operated by the local citizens is more self-family supply purpose. On the other hand, the local citizens still rely on the rice supply from Java Island to suffice the rice demand. Furthermore, the other professions practised by the local citizens resided at the border of forest are traders (11.17%), fishers (5.58%), craftsmen (7.89%) and the rest work on some business sector such as tertiary sector, Indonesian migrant workers and labors (12.77%) (Fig. 1).

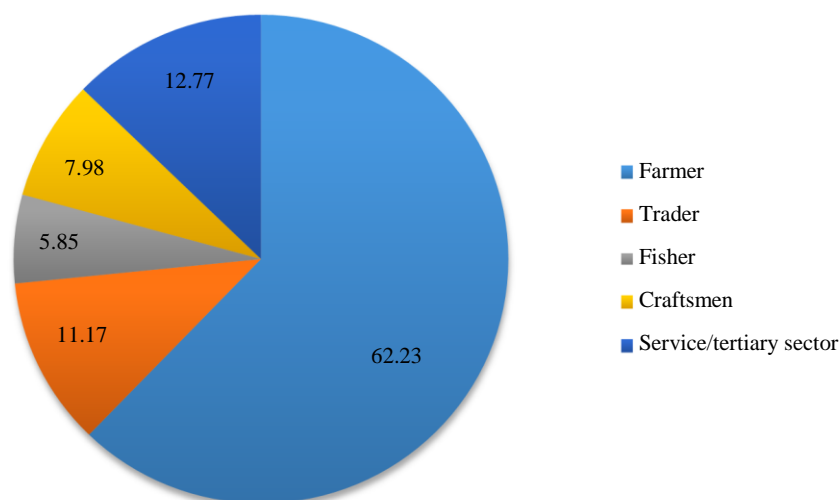


Fig. 1: The Bawean citizens' occupations

Perception of Bawean Deer Existence

The result showed that most of the local citizens disagreed on using Bawean deer as a hunted animal (84.82%). A further result showed that preponderance of the Bawean citizens (94.24%) impressive if the deer is utilised as a mascot of Bawean Island. On the other hands, nine respondents (4.71%) were absent to give a response on this issue. The significant number of the citizens agreed (82.20%) to utilise the Bawean deer as livestock just like goats or sheep on F2 descendants. Some disagreement expressed in about 15.18% of the total respondents. The disagreed respondent revealed that it was complicated. Moreover, the deer must have individually or institutionally preservation feed for a longterm program (Table 1).

Citizens' Perception of Wildlife Reserve Forest

According to the interview results, the respondents generally supplied positive manners. The agreed respondents provide a positive assessment to maintain and manage wildlife reserve area, including its flora and fauna. The further analysis reflected that a total of 65.97% wood consumption is used by the local citizens and the rest for sale (Table 2). There were 9.95% of respondents claimed that they enter to the wildlife reserve area for hunting the wild hogs that damaged their farm. However, forest police declared that the locals enter the forest not for hog hunting because all of them were Muslim that prohibited to consuming wild hogs. The locals commonly enter the forest for hunting the deer and perform some illegal logging, especially at night. Because of some locals illegal

activity, a total of 76.96% of Bawean citizens reject the forest police to access the forest for supervision. On the other hands, the agreed respondents (12.57%) with a high school background realised about the forest function on the global ecosystem, including the forest police supervision system. Further, the rest (10.47%) had no idea on this issue (Table 3). The minimum educational background influences the local citizen's mindset on forest restoration. It was proved by the result that indicated a total of 61.26% agree to join the force for restoration; however, the total of 10.47% would like to join it if there is any reward (Table 3).

Bawean Forest Border Citizens' Attitude on Bawean Deer and Wildlife Reserve

The 84.82% of the Bawean citizens give a positive attitude to the existence of Bawean deer and wildlife reserve. Some of the citizens showed a negative attitude (22.52 %) such as restriction access for the police to enter the forest. Because of the forest police's activities affects the local income that utilises the forest as a hunting ground and illegal logging. The 5.23% of neutral respondents declared that they never found Bawean deer inside the forest. A majority, the citizens' attitude on the forest is positive (69.63%) because they had had brief and lecture from the Natural Resource Conservation Agency (NRCA) and some related agencies (Table 4). There is a correlation between Bawean citizen's attitude on Bawean deers and wildlife reserve at $p - \text{value} = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$) in both of parameters (Table 4).

Table 1: The citizens' perception of Bawean deer

Num.	Parameters	Response					
		Agree		Disagree		Absent (Undecided)	
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
1	Bawean deer are available as hunted animal	11	5.76	162	84.82	18	9.42
2	Bawean deer need to be protected	174	91.10	4	2.09	13	6.81
3	Bawean deer become a mascot of Bawean Island	180	94.24	2	1.05	9	4.71
4	Bawean deer are available for livestocking	157	82.20	29	15.18	5	2.62
5	Bawean deer are available to individual or institutional reserve	136	71.20	48	25.13	7	3.67

(%) = percentages of respondent responses regarding the questionnaire.

Table 2: The citizens' attitude of entering wildlife reserve area

Num.	Activities	Purpose to enter the forest	
		Number	%
1	Catching Bird	3	1.57
2	Hunting deer	3	1.57
3	Hunting wild hog	19	9.95
4	Collecting firewood	126	65.97
5	Collecting honey	12	6.28
6	Collecting medicinal plants	11	5.76
7	Collecting grass	12	6.28
8	Collecting fruit	5	2.62
	Total	191	100.00

(%) = percentages of respondent responses regarding the questionnaire

Table 3: The citizens' perception on wildlife reserve area

Num.	Parameters	Response					
		Agree		Disagree		Absent (Undecided)	
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%
1	Forest can freshen surrounding Environment	176	92.15	4	2.09	11	5.76
2	Forest can prevent landslide and flood	176	92.15	4	2.09	11	5.76
3	Forest can retain water supply	176	92.15	4	2.09	11	5.76
4	Animals or plants in forests cannot be taken Without Permission	163	85.34	15	7.85	13	6.81
5	wildlife reserve Forest supervised by forest police routinely	24	12.57	147	76.96	20	10.47
6	The citizens involved to restore if forest damaged	117	61.26	54	28.27	20	10.47
7	Setting fences for wildlife reserve Border	140	73.30	15	7.85	36	18.85
8	Rebuke / report to authorities if anyone damaged forest found	144	75.39	44	23.04	3	1.57
9	Protection of forest against fire	174	91.10	0	0.00	17	8.90
10	Entering wildlife reserve with permission	28	14.66	151	79.06	12	6.28
11	Counseling about function of forest and wild animal for the citizens	148	77.49	38	19.89	5	2.62

(%) = percentages of respondent responses regarding the questionnaire.

Table 4: The forest border citizens' behaviour on Bawean deer and wildlife reserve in Bawean Island

Num.	Parameters	Response						P – value
		Positive		Negative		Absent (Undecided)		
		Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	
1	Bawean deer preservation	162	84.82	19	9.95	10	5.23	0.00*
2	Forest reserve	133	69.63	43	22.52	15	7.85	0.00*
	Total	295	77.23	62	16.25	25	6.54	-

(%) = percentages of respondent responses regarding the questionnaire.

Discussion

Citizens' Social Economy Condition

Based on the conservative view, the Bawean citizens are categorized as the poor. Those professions provide monthly income ranging from 520K IDR up to 1,045K IDR. The locals generate more meagre income if it is compared to the Monthly Region Minimum Wage of Gresik Region that is set on 2,195K IDR per month. It shows that the local's monthly income is less than 50% of average citizens' income compared to the regional and Indonesian standard. It leads the locals to have secondary employment to cover daily needs.

The local citizens are unable to provide higher formal education level for the children because of the low income. Besides, some of the children are requested to helping the parents work, such as work on rice farming, fishing, livestock shepherd, while some of them are employed as hired farmworkers or working on landlords' farm. The ones that are financially sufficient enough and have relatives abroad as Indonesian migrant workers will entrust their children to join the migrant worker force. They migrate to neighbouring countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, or other Asian countries. On the formal education sector, border forest citizens in Bawean Island are categorized as low education level society, as the following Fig. 2.

Perception of Bawean Deer Existence

Society's attitude and opinion-forming are impacted by the perception and knowledge about something they practice. Moreover, it impacts on the human interaction type and personality, such as environmentally friendly or unfriendly (Sorqvist, 2016). The human with environmentally friendly personality will behave positively to the forest and ecosystem, while the others refuse to the environmental movement and conduct nature exploitation (Kennedy *et al.*, 2015). In this case, there are two opinions regarding Bawean deer's existence. The first, if Bawean citizens assume the Bawean deers as a pest, people will hunt and kill them (Byrd *et al.*, 2017) and the second if people consider that Bawean deers are the germplasm it will change the people's attitude to protect them under the law and will not conduct the illegal hunting.

The citizens hardly or even never found the deer wandering around the local's farm anymore. It makes some of the local citizens assume that Bawean deer is endangered and must be preserved. The NRCA and the Civil Society Organization (CSO) performs continuous counselling to forms the environmentally friendly personality of Bawean citizens. The counselling addressed to the citizens to increase the environment public awareness, protect the Bawean deers and its habitats and introduce the environmental conservation

law and its punishments. Several incidents prove those policies are useful, for example, local citizens began to place the captured deers on the conservation area in Bawean Island.

On the other hands, the agreed citizens to making Bawean deer as hunted animals come from old generations and migrants hunters (Rode-Margono *et al.*, 2019). Further, some of the local traditions in the eastern of Bawean Island such as animal hunting for Ied Mubarak celebration day also responsible for a decrease of Bawean deers population. However, that tradition was gradually prohibited by the conservation law — especially the prohibition of local citizens to entering wildlife reserve forest (Bobo *et al.*, 2015).

The majority of Bawean citizen agreed to use Bawean deers as a mascot. It because of the mascot increase value of Bawean Island as a tourism destination which is also the endemic deer's habitat that can be claimed both national and internationally. Rahman *et al.* (2017b) stated that the endemic deer's habitat could be used to attract tourist and increase the value of the protected forest. The agreed respondents declared that protection could reduce the risk of Bawean deers from illegal hunting and extinction. The disagreed respondents considered that preservation cost is expensive and diminished the deer's occurrence in the forest (Semiadi *et al.*, 2003). Those illustrations proved that the locals with mid-high education level realise the importance of conservation and conservation law that protect the ecosystem inside (Bedural, 2018).

Citizens' Perception of Wildlife Reserve Forest

The economic problems of the locals cause high interaction between people with the forest, primarily to

collect the wood supply. The Bawean citizens highly utilise forest wood as a woodfire and as a source of livelihood. Bawean citizens routinely enter the forest from two until three times a week, that impacts on the Bawean deers food supply and existence. Because of the high activity of Bawean citizens enter the forest causes the Bawean deers to migrate in the centre of the jungle, which has a minimum food supply. Those findings potentially impact on the degradation of Bawean forest area, including the decrease of springs and water-absorbing area. Illegal logging causes damage of wildlife habitat in the forest, not only for Bawean deers but also the other wild animals and humans (Rahman *et al.*, 2017b). As the endemic species, Bawean deers are listed on the endangered status and protected by wild animal protection law (Doonan *et al.*, 2009). However, the minimum awareness of the locals inhibits the growing population of these species. So, it is necessary to solve the problems.

The limitation of forest police personnel also impacts forest preservation in Bawean Island. In the Bawean Island, there is only four forest police to guard the Bawean wildlife reserve that consists of two civil servants and two volunteers. It causes the minimum access to protect the forest from illegal logging and hunting. In 2012, the chief of NRCA had prohibited the forest border citizens from entering wildlife reserve forest. Entering forest is disallowed by any purpose, including collecting grass for livestock. It impacts on the citizens' income since their life relies on the forest. Bawean citizens understood the role and function of forest trough electronic media (television); however, the Bawean citizens still cutting wood from the forest because of their economic problems.

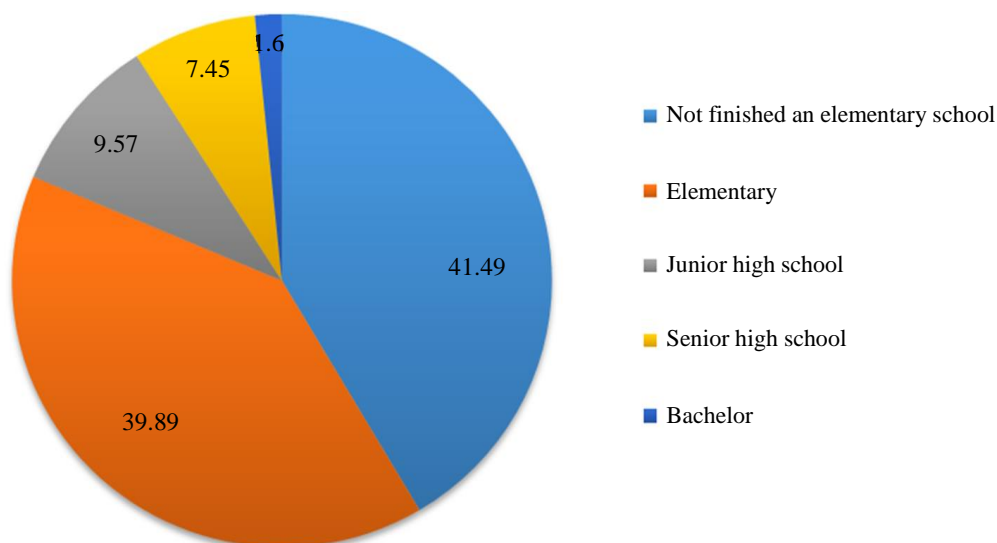


Fig. 2: The Bawean citizens' education level

The locals assumed that forests belong to the government so the government budget should cover any issue related to it. Further, the illegal logging commonly conducted by the woman citizens because the man migrates to the other Asian countries as Indonesian workers. The citizens entirely accepted the idea of establishing a fence for forest border because it will be useful to line the border of the local's farm from the wild hogs at night. The counselling must be performed by the authorised officers to increase Bawean citizens awareness. Further, the protection of forest and the citizens' farmland that adjoins wildlife reserve should be delivered as well to decrease human-wild animals conflicts (Symes *et al.*, 2018).

The forest destruction is synergistic with the citizen's knowledge, understanding and educational levels regarding forest role and functions in human life. Those were directly or indirectly contributes to environmental damage in Bawean Island. Besides, the government must conduct more intensive and sustainably counselling to build social awareness and conservation laws understanding. Lack of government counselling impacts the ignorant attitude of locals to rehabilitate the critical lands surrounding the area of the villages. The Bawean citizens were unrealising that this negative attitude (do not preserve land and illegal logging) potentially impacts on the wood supply in Bawean Island (Barlow *et al.*, 2014; Rademaker *et al.*, 2016).

Bawean Forest Border Citizens' Attitude on Bawean Deer and Wildlife Reserve

Most of Bawean citizens showed a positive attitude on Bawean deers existence (84.82%), $p = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$) (Table 4). Some of the reasons are no one of Bawean deers were identified wandering the local's farm and mid-high education level transfers the experiences on the mid-low education level regarding Bawean deers extinction. Based on those reasons, the local citizens necessary to protect the Bawean deers for their existence in the endemic habitat. Those situations were realised when researches of Bawean deer were growing and electronic medias instalment reached to villages in Bawean Island. For example, if a Bawean deer enter into village area after being chased by a wild dog, it will be caught and trusted it to conservation agency instead killing it for (Saito and Koike, 2013).

The negative attitude was shown by some of the citizens that like to hunt and still run the tradition in the holiday, especially Ied Mubarak. In that day, the locals are hunting the wild forest animals to provide meat demand and consumption. It was aggravating because of beef and lamb are not available in the local market. The neutral respondents (5.23%) did not make any decision regarding this issue because some of them never seen Bawean deer in nature. It proved that the educational

status influence on attitude and environmental knowledge (Lieflander and Bogner, 2018).

The brief counselling from the NRCA generates Bawean citizen's positive attitude on forest preservation (69.63%), $p < 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$) (Table 4). Based on the counselling, the locals realise that the forest is a prominent part of human life, including springs, wood supply and food supply. The locals understand that forest preservation will increase and normalise forest function and production. A total of 22.25% of respondents showed a negative attitude because they have limited access to the forest that causes minimum income (Table 4). The prohibition of forest access impacts the farm destruction caused by a wild hog. It is aggravated because of the farm was standing on the fenceless area. The neutral citizens have a piece of limited knowledge and low education that influence on their environmental awareness.

Conclusion

This study described that low education and well-being level impact on the citizens' perception of Bawean deer (*Axis kuhlii*) and wildlife reserve area. Further, that also impacts on existence and sustainability of forest ecosystem directly or indirectly. Most of the citizens deliver positive attitude to forests because they have had a lot of brief and counselling from NRCA and some related agencies. Therefore, Bawean citizens learned that forests co-supply life source.

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Ethics

The author declares that there are no ethical issues related to this study.

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